#### **NEW JERSEY DIVISION OF PENSIONS AND BENEFITS**

# DECLINATION OF PREMIUM OPTION PLAN (POP) FOR PLAN YEAR 2002

If you WANT TO PARTICIPATE in the POP for the 2002 Plan Year <u>do not</u> complete this form. Enrollment will be automatic.

If you DO NOT WANT TO PARTICIPATE in this plan, that is, if you want your health benefits and dental premiums fully taxed, complete the form below and return it to your benefits administrator or Human Resources Office by October 31, 2001.

PLEASE CAREFULLY READ THE INFORMATION ON THE REVERSE SIDE OF THIS FORM.

| : |                   |   |  |  |      |      |   |   |  |   |       |     |   |   |       |         |      |      |  |   |
|---|-------------------|---|--|--|------|------|---|---|--|---|-------|-----|---|---|-------|---------|------|------|--|---|
|   | ·                 | · |  |  | Last | Name | • | • |  | • |       |     |   | • | Fi    | rst     |      | •    |  | ı |
|   |                   |   |  |  |      |      |   |   |  |   |       |     |   |   |       |         |      |      |  |   |
| _ | Social Security # |   |  |  |      |      |   |   |  | F | ayrol | l # | • |   | ate o | of Hire | (mm/ | /yy) |  |   |

Signature Date

## Premium Option Plan (POP) for Plan Year 2002

The Premium Option Plan (POP) is a benefit available to State employees eligible to participate in the State Health Benefits Program (SHBP) under the State's Tax Savings Program. The POP allows you to save money by paying any dental or medical premiums for your SHBP coverages with before-tax dollars; you won't have to pay federal income taxes, Medicare, or Social Security taxes on money earned which is used to pay premiums. Since, through POP, you pay less in taxes, enrollment in the plan for 2002 will be automatic *unless you decline enrollment* by completing the form on the bottom of the reverse side of this page and returning it to your benefits administrator by October 31, 2001.

#### Take Home Income With and Without the POP

| With POP                             |                | Without POP           |                |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| Net Biweekly Salary*                 | \$<br>1,500.00 | Net Biweekly Salary*  | \$<br>1,500.00 |
| Less Dental Premium**                | 23.63          | Taxable Salary        | \$<br>1,500.00 |
| Taxable Salary                       | \$<br>1,476.37 | Less Taxes:           |                |
| Less Taxes:                          |                | Federal               | 201.92         |
| Federal                              | 198.37         | FICA                  | 114.75         |
| FICA                                 | 112.94         | Salary after Taxes    | \$<br>1,183.33 |
| Salary after Taxes                   | \$<br>1,165.06 | Less Dental Premium** | 23.63          |
| Spendable Income                     | \$<br>1,165.06 | Spendable Income      | \$<br>1,159.70 |
| Additional Spendable Biweekly Income | 5.36           |                       |                |
| Annual Savings***                    | \$<br>139.36   |                       |                |

<sup>\*</sup>Salary after State income tax and pension (414h) deduction.

In addition, if you are paying medical premiums, your savings would be more significant.

A summary of the advantages and disadvantages of the POP are shown below.

### **ADVANTAGES**

Increase your take-home pay by reducing your federal taxes. You will not have to pay federal income taxes, Medicare or Social Security taxes on money earned which is used to pay premiums.

### **DISADVANTAGES**

May reduce your Social Security wage base. For those employees approaching Social Security age, this **may** slightly affect your Social Security payments when you eventually collect them.

If you participate in the POP, you will not be able to deduct your medical or dental *premiums* on Schedule A of your federal income tax return.

<sup>\*\*</sup> Family coverage, Dental Expense Plan 1/2002.

<sup>\*\*\*</sup> Savings assuming federal tax at the 15% bracket. At the 27% or higher tax brackets, the annual savings would be higher.